Synopsis on

"Agricultural Subsidies and its Impact on the Life of Farmers in Nanded District, (With Special Reference to National Horticulture Mission (NHM))"

Synopsis submitted to

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1.1 Indian Agriculture introduction:

The word **'Agriculture'** derived from the Latin word **'Ager'** means land or field and **'Culture'** means cultivation. It means the science and art of producing crop and livestock for economic purpose. Agriculture is an art of raising plant life from the soil for the use of mankind. Agriculture is the mile stone in the history of human civilization due to agriculture man settled at particular place. Agriculture is one of the prime and oldest activities of human being. India is an agrarian country and agriculture is their backbone of Indian economy. It is said that it was begun by 9000 B.C. It has also been found that the region was best for crops about 3000 to 5000 years ago. Vedic Literature provided some written records of agriculture of irrigation fruits and vegetables. Civilization began with agriculture when our ancestors began to settle grew their own food with the help of farm. Agriculture plays a crucial role in economic development Agriculture is a sheer source of nutrition and food without it human can die of starvation and Malnutrition. Agriculture is one of the most important scopes in the economy of the country.

India hold 2.4 percent of the total geographical area and 4 percent of water resource of water but 17 percent of the total world human population lives in India. As well as India held 1st rank in the live stock and it is 34.44 percent of the total live stock in the world. As per India economy survey 2017-18, more than 50 percent of the total workforce is depends on agriculture sector for employ, food, clothing, and shelter and agriculture sector is contributes around 17-18 percent in the total GDP of India. Due to that Indian economy is predominantly agrarian and that's why the agriculture sector considers as a backbone of the economy. Even in the development in the industrial area in the country. Agriculture plays the vital role in fulfilling the demand of raw material of industries apart by providing food, cloth and, shelters. The share of agriculture in the economy has fallen since Yesteryears and contribution of industrial and service sector have been increasing constantly. The agriculture sector is not only the biggest and the private sector, but also this is one of the biggest unorganized sectors in the economy.

1.2 Need of Agriculture subsidies:

After independence the government of India prepared plans and accepted mixed economy strategy to promote the paces of the economy towards the target of development. In the planning, formulation agriculture being decided prime moving forces by the planning commission and fully focused on it. The basic aim of our economic planning was rapid economic growth and this rapid economic growth can increase through agriculture in the economy. As mentioned above for development of economy the vital importance gave to the agriculture sector to achieve the decided target. Indian governments adopted a positive approach and decided to convert agriculture into a successful and prosperous business. The government has decided to implement well defined policies for the integrated production program with a high and clear target for economic development of the country with the help of agricultural but fulfilment of these objects some goods and facilities are essential like brings land under the cultivation, accept the new agricultural technologies which was very costly comparatively traditional method of agricultural cultivation in India. In the traditional cultivation method inputs are less expensive, but the input of modern and latest technology like high yielding varieties of seeds, irrigation, fertilizers, insecticides, etc., are very costly and it's not affordable to Indian farmers they are being poor that's why they can't buy these expensive inputs for modern farming. After studied of this all problems of Indian farmers committee felt need of the grants Then on the suggestions and recommendation of food grain price committee (Jha committee) the government of Indian have started various schemes into agricultural sector under subsidies to farmers for the purchase of various agriculture inputs to facilities the farmers.

The ministry of Agriculture is divided into three departments which is monitoring on the hole agricultural and allied sectors subsidies in which: (i) Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare, Which implements programmes and schemes relating to crop, husbandry, and manages agriculture inputs, (ii) Agricultural Research and Education, which manages agriculture universities, and promotes research in the sector and (iii) Animal husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, which manages the production and development of livestock, dairy and fisheries. This note analyses the expenditure trends and budget proposals of the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare, which accounts for 82% of the ministry's allocation. Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare department implements various schemes under subsidies which funds and fluctuation in the funds of subsidies in 2016-17 and 2017-18 are described with the help of following table

Table No.1

Expenditure on major schemes under the Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare department (Rs. In crore)

Major schemes	AE 2016-17	BE 2017-18	RE 2017-18	% changes of RE 2017-018 Over BE 2017-18	BE 2018-19	%changes of RE 2017-018 Over BE 2017-18
Interest subsidy for short term credit to farmers	13,397	15.000	14,750	-1.7%	15,000	1.7%
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna	11,052	9,000	10,698	18.9%	13,000	21.5%
Pradhan Matri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	1,991	3,400	3,000	-11.8%	4,000	33.3 %
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	3,892	4,750	3,050	-35.8 %	3,600	18.0%
National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	1,493	2,320	2,190	-5.6%	2,536	15.8%
National Food Security Mission	1,286	1,720	1,400	-18.6%	1,691	20.8%
Sub-mission on Agriculture Mechchanisation	367	550	777	41.2%	1,165	50.0%

Note: AE- Acctual Expenditure, RE-Revised Estimation, BE- Budgeted Estimation
Source: Union Budget 2018-019, PRS.

Above table shows Actual Expenditure (AE) on a particular agricultural scheme as well as it shows Budget Estimation (BE) and Revised Estimation (RE) of budget for the particular scheme.

In above table RE of the budget for NHM scheme in the economic year 2017-18 was 2,190 crore rupees and AE for NHM scheme in 2016-17 was 1,493 crore rupees. Budget of NHM scheme increase per year by the central government, compare of last year (2017-18) government has increased estimated budget for NHM scheme by 18.0% (1,410 cr.) in the current year 2018-19. It was 2,190 crore rupees for 2017-18 and now it is 3,600 crore rupees.

4.3 Horticulture introduction:

Now day's agriculture has become the world's most Intrinsic industry. Agriculture production can be categorized into threefold such as the production of food- grain crops, commercial or cash crops, and horticulture crops. The term "**Agriculture**" refers broadly to the technology of raising plants and animals. On the other hand, Horticulture is a part of Agriculture. The term "**Horticulture**" is probably of recent origin and it first founds in writings of the 17th century. The word '**Horticulture**' is derived from the Latin, word "**Hrtus**" meaning '**garden**' and "**cultura**" meaning' cultivation'. The modern 'Horticulture' may be defined as the crop science which deals with the production, improvement, and utilization of vegetables, fruits, spices, ornamental plants and plantation crops including aromatic and medicinal plants. The growing importance of commercial horticulture is an

important part of the national income. The development of fruit cultivation brings a bigger income than the cultivation of ordinary crops per unit area to the grower. The fruit crops in the domain of horticulture have drawn the attention of farmers as well as entrepreneurs. In an organized floriculture, farmers prominently gave place to the cultivation of various flowers Horticulture is one of the important sectors of the Indian agriculture. It plays an important role in the economy of the country. Horticulture provides employment to millions of people in all over the world. Fruits and vegetables constitute a major part of this whole industry. Presently, India is the world's second-largest producer of fruits and vegetables after China. In farm output, agriculture and allied sector accounted for 13.7 of the GDP in 2013 about 50 % of the total workforce.

NHM is the biggest sub-schemes running under the agriculture subsidy, through the collaboration of central & states government under Mission of Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH).

1.4 World horticulture scenario:-

A busy and stressful lifestyle has increased the demand of fruits, vegetables and flowers. Due to that opportunity is continually increasing as well as horticulture sector developing rapidly. Therefore, this sector considered as a separate industry. This horticulture industry is fully depends on the production of fruits, vegetables and flowers. Therefore, many new ways are opened for farmers to high incomes.

In 2013 global fruit production was 676.9 MT (million tonnes). It was 20% more than total global fruit productions of 2012. In 2013 global vegetable production was 879.6 MT, include melon. In2013 China, India, Brazil, the United Sate of America (USA) and Indonesia were the leading fruits production courtiers in the world. As well as China and India were highest vegetables producing countries for the year into the total production of flowers only.

In India and China produced 60% production of flowers. In 2011 Land area under flower production in the world was 400, 00 ha. into this 244, 263 ha. Area under flower was in China and India only. In the last few years the demands of fruits, vegetables and flowers are increasing consistently therefore the importance of horticulture industries has increased day by day due to that opportunity of producer and Labours of horticulture sector are increasing rapidly.

1.5 World's scenario about horticulture crop:-

Table No.2

Population, Area of land & production of Vegetables' & Fruits status & Rank compare to world

Total Population (Million)	*India*	*World*	*%*	*Rank holds*
Total	1311	7349	17.8	Second
Agriculture	661	2617	25.2	Second
Area (million hectors)	329	13446	2.4	Seventh
Total Area	297	13009	2.3	Seventh
Land Area	159	1411	11.3	Second
Total* Vegetable & Fruits*(Millions)	390.9	2846.3	13.73	Second

Source: Horticulture Statistics at glance 2016-17

If we compare India to the world with the help of above table, table shows India's total population is 1311 million of which 661 million populations known as agriculture population. If we see total populations and agricultural population of India in the terms of percentage, it is worlds 17.5% and 25.2% respectively. India has total 329 million hector area of which 297 million hectors are under land and 159 million hectors land is arable. If we will see it, in the terms of percentage, India have 2.4 % total area of which 2.3 % area is under land and 11.3% area under arable land. In the terms of percentage share in the total area of land compare to the world, India stands on the Seventh rank after Russia Federation, Canada. The USA. China, Brazil, and Australia. India is the second largest country in the fruits & vegetable production in the world after China. During 2014 world produced 2846.3 million. Tonnes fruits & vegetables same time India produced 390.9 million tonnes. In the other words total 13.73 percent of fruits & vegetables have produced of the total world production in the India during 2014.

1.6 Introduction of the NHM:-

National Horticulture Mission (NHM) will be implemented in all the States and Union Territories of India except the North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttaranchal (for which a separate Technology Mission for integrated development of horticulture exists) to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushroom, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, cashew and cocoa. Programmes for the development of coconut will be implemented by the Coconut Development Board (CDB), independent of the Mission. This will be a Centrally sponsored

scheme in which Government of India shall provide 100% assistance to the State Missions during Tenth Plan. During the XI Plan, the Government of India assistance will be 85% with 15% contribution by the State Governments.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in the all over India since 2005-06. From 1 April 2014 onwards NHM has been subsumed under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, roots and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants plantation of the crop.

Table No.3 Horticulture production in India (2014-15 to 2016-17)

No.	Production of Crop	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	Total Fruits	6235	89514	6301	90183	6480	92846
2	Total Vegetables	9417	166566	10106	169064	10290	175008
3	Aromatic	659	1000	634	1022	634	1031
4	Total Flowers	249	2143	278	2184	309	2246
5	Honey		81		88		88
6	Total Plantation	3534	15575	3680	16658	3677	16867
7	Total Spices	3317	6108	3474	6988	3535	7077
Total	Grant Total.	23411	280987	24473	286187	24925	295163

Source: Horticulture Statistics at glance 2016-17.

Above table indicates horticulture production of India during the period of here 2014 to fill 2017 in these three years. The table shows that during 2014-15 total 23411 hectors land was under horticulture crop and the production of this year was 280987 MT as well as during 215-16 and during 2016-17 the land under horticulture crop was 24473 hectors and 24925 hectors respectively and product during 215-16 and 2016-17 was 286187 MT and 295163 MT respectively.

If we observe to this three years horticulture production has increased table shows in the production of fruits, vegetables and spices are increased speedy and the production of Aromatic, flowers and plantation has increased with middle sped and the production of honey was increased slowly.

1.7 Main highlights on the NHM scheme in the Maharashtra State:-

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in Maharashtra since 2005-06. From April 2014 onwards NHM has been subsumed under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, roots and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants plantation of the crop.

Maharashtra is the leader in the production of grapes, pomegranate, onion, cashew and second largest producer of guava, sapota, in the country. Maharashtra produces 17.54 MT of horticulture produces from area of 2.49 M ha. Accounting for 7.30% of horticulture production in the country major share of production is 54.24% from Fruits, during 2010-2011 Maharashtra traded 25.23 lakh MT of fruit and 56.24 lakh MT vegetables in the organized market.

Table No.3
Production of horticulture in the Maharashtra state in 2010-11.

No.	Name	Tot. pro. in MT	Tot. Pro. in %	A. Under Crop in MH	Rank in India
1	Grapes	0.77	62.7	0.09	First
2	Guava	0.31	12.6	0.03	NA
3	Pomegranate	0.49	66.2	0.08	NA
4	Citrus	1.41	18.9	0.28	Second
5	Lime/Lemon	0.26	12	0.04	Third
6	Mosambi	0.65	49	0.11	First
7	Mandarin Orange	0.5	15	0.13	Forth
8	Sapota	0.32	22.6	0.7	Second
9	Banana	4.3	14.4	0.8	Second
10	Mango	0.33	2.2	0.48	NA
11	Papaya	6.32	7.6	0.009	Fifth
12	Onion	4.91	33	0.42	NA
13	Brinjal	0.49	5	0.04	Fifth
14	Cabbage	0.36	5	0.02	NA
15	Tomato	0.74	4	0.05	NA
16	Okra	0.22	4	0.02	NA
17	Cashew nut	0.21	30.8	0.18	NA
18	Cut Flowers	0.09	11.5	0.01	Second
19	Loose Flowers	7.91	8.8	0.01	Second

Source: Horticulture Statistics at glance 2016-17

Above table shows a Maharashtra states held the first rank in the production of Graphs and Mosambi and stats produced Graphs and Mosambi 0.77 MT and 0.65 MT respectively in the 0.09 and 0.11 M hectors area of land respectively and this both fruits shares 62.7% and 49.00% in the terms of percentage share in the country The state held second ranks in the production of Citrus, Sapota, Banana, and cut flowers with produced 1.41 MT, 0.32MT, 4.6MT, 0.09MT, respectively as well as Maharashtra. State held the third rank in the production of Lime/Lemon state produced 0.26 MT Lemon in the 0.04 M hector land and its percentage share is 12.00% in the production of the country. Held fourth rank in Mandrin Orange and loose flowers state produced 0.50 MT hector and 7.91 MT respectively in 0.13 M hector and 0.01 M hector land respectively. In papaya state held 5th rank with 6.32 MT produced in 0.009 hector land and a part of that sate has leads in the production of Pomegranate produce with 0.49 MT in 0.08 M hector land and its 16.2% share in the total production of the country. Maharashtra also leads in the production of Guava, Sapota, Onion, Brinjal, Cabbage, Tomato and Okra etc.

1.8 Implementation of NHM scheme in the Nanded district:-

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in 33 districts viz. Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhidurg, Nashik, Pune, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Parbhani, Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Wardha, Washim, Yeotmal, Nagpur, Dhule, Nandurbar, Gondia, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Bhandara, Osmanabad as well as same time it is implemented in the Nanded district also.

A) The aim of mission implement in the district-

The focus crops identified for the state are Mango, Mandarin, Orange, Sapota, Banana, grapes, pomegranate, guava, Aonla, Strawberry, Custard Apple, Papaya, Cashew, Lime, Fig, pineapple, Spices, Aromatic Plants, and Flowers.

Major activities being undertaken in the project include production and distribution of planting Material, vegetable seeds production, area expansion, rejuvenation of old and senile orchards, creation of community water resources, protected cultivation, IPM(Integrated Pest Management)/INM (Integrated Nutrient Management) organic farming, front-line demonstration, development of post-harvest management & marketing infrastructure and human resource development.

In the Nanded district total 47,703 hectors land is under horticulture of which 35098 hector lands is under Fruits, 11623 hectors land is under Vegetables, 552 hectors land under Flowers and 430 hectors land under others horticulture crops. Banana, Mango, Sweet orange is the major horticulture crops in the districts. Total 59 Horticulture Nurseries exist in the district of which 55 are Private nurseries and remained 4 are Governments.

1.9 Review of literature:

Shilpa Kalmegh & Narpat Singh[1] has done notable studies in their research paper **"Scope of Floriculture in Vidarbha District"(2016)** about scope & growing about flowers plant as well as comparatively income of traditional farmers and marginal farmer's income through floriculture.Under this scheme green houses provides high-technologies due to that from last few years production of various flowers has increased 7% to 10% in all over India. As well as marginal farmers are getting more profit than bigger farmers.

Ramesh G.B , Lokesh H. , Jagrati B. , Deshmanya , Vijay B. , Wali M.G. Patil & Prabhuling Tewari[2] has studies almost export horticulture produces for India and karnatka state in their research paper **" Growth trends in Export and Import of Horticulture crop from India and Karnatka: An Economic analysis"(2017)** In the study focuses on export horticulture produces from India and Karnatka as per study during 2012 India has produced 280 million tonnes horticulture production due to this India is stands second rank in the world. Thorough this scheme quality and production has increased. Due to that export of horticulture produces has increased to UAE and Saudi Arabia.Nepal , Bahrain, and Kuwait too due to implementation of NHM scheme.

Dr. Manoj Siwach, Dr. Rohtas & Dr. Abhey Singh[3] This topic has studied in to the view of Impact on Employment & diversification of NHM In their research paper **"National Horticulture Mission: Impact on Employment and Diversification."(2017)** in this mission the main focus is done for the impact on Employment and diversification.As per this study, Area and production of horticulture has increased tremendous as well as NHM generated double employment than the traditional farming.

Sheetal Patel, Dr. Sandhya Choudhary, Dr. Abhay Wankhede & Dr. V.K.Swarnkar[4] has done a study of knowledge and adoption behavior of beneficiaries of NHM through their research paper **"Knowledge and adoption behavior of growers under NHM in Ujjain District of Madhya Pradesh, India"(2017).**

There study shows that, not accept new technologies and costly inputs by the flowers growers. Simultaneously less knowledge and also they are less participation in the activity due to education medium due to this all reasons they are imperfect in the production of floriculture as expected.

Raghuraja J & M. Madhumathi[5] done notable study regards the profile and constraints faced by NHM beneficiaries in their research paper **"A study on profile and constraints faced by NHM beneficiaries in Davanagere district of Karnataka"(2018).** These studies pointed out that, increment in involvement and increment contacts of the beneficiary's plays very eventful role in the successful implementation of NHM programme. This makes easy to involve beneficiaries in the NHM programme. Enough personally enough participation through NHM department will assure increases involvement of beneficiaries in direct action and also the powerful implementation of this scheme. If we know the limitation of the programme by this study we can suggest important changes in the programme

1.10 Research Methodology

1) The significance of the study:-

Central Government launched NHM scheme to 2005-06, in all states of the country. NHM scheme is a comprehensive scheme in the view of increasing agriculture production and to develop rural areas because this scheme provides all necessary facilities to the farmers like seeds, plantation, new technologies, irrigation, electricity, net shed, cold storage, marketing training etc. This huge NHM scheme is also implemented in Nanded district of Maharashtra state under agriculture department for increase in the production of agriculture crop as well as to increase in income of poor and small farmer. To know the farmers in the Nanded district are receiving agriculture subsidies under NHM scheme or not? If farmers of Nanded districts receiving subsidy, what is the percentage of beneficieries of this subsidy, as well as to evaluate which type of effects will be on the life of beneficiaries of this scheme, that's the why study of this NHM scheme in Nanded district is very significant.

2) Problem formation of the study:-

Indian agriculture sector providing food and employment about 75% population of the total workforce but from last decay production of agriculture is going rapidly down due to climate change, soil degradation, lack of new technologies, and traditional crop system etc.

As well as the population of country has increasing speedy day by day due to that, problems of malnutrition, unemployment, and starvation etc. are arises in all over country to these all problems Nanded district is also not exception to that situation in India. To face that challenges and make self-sufficient in the country about to provide enough nutritive food grain and generate employment in horticulture sector. To fulfil these challenges to increase production and make strong to agriculture sector Central Government decides assist to farmers through agriculture subsidies and an account of that central Government launched National Horticulture Mission (NHM), scheme in all over districts in all states in the country. Due to the objects of this NHM scheme, it's very important in the view of agriculture sector of the district that the why researcher felt need of study of NHM scheme regard Nanded district.

3) Objective of the study:-

1. To evaluate the role of NHM scheme in horticulture of Nanded district.
2. To study the impact of NHM scheme in the standard of living of the farmers in Nanded district.
3. To identify lacuna in the scheme of NHM while implementing and operating in Nanded district.
4. To recommend suggestions for growth and utilization of the NHM to farmers in Nanded district.

4) Hypothesis:-

1) **H_0:-** N.H.M. has not significantly contributes to increase in farmers average monthly income of Nanded district.

2) **H_0:-** N.H.M. has not significantly contributes to increase in average agricultural production in the study area.

1.18 Study area:- The study is restricted to National Horticulture Mission scheme in Nanded district.

5) Data colletion:-

The present research is descriptive as well as analytical which is based on primary and secondary data for accomplishing objectives and the hypothesis of the study. They constitute the main sources of information suitable for the purpose of research work.

A) **Primary data**: - Primary data has been collected randomly from the selected beneficiaries of the NHM scheme through interview shedule.

B) **Secondary data:** - Secondary data has been collected from books, various journals, articles, newspaper, economic survey, annual reports etc. Primary & secondary data has been used to prove objectives & hypothesis of the study.

6) Size of the sample: –

Nanded district made by 16 talukas but for the easy administration purpose these 16 talukas devided in 8 sub-divisional offices. Into this 8 sub-divisional area researcher has selected 50 NHM beneficiaries of each sub-divisinol area means for this study researcher has been selected 400 beneficiaries of NHM scheme into Nanded district with the help of simple random sampling method.

7) Limitation of Study:-

This research study is restricted to the NHM scheme in Nanded district only. The researcher carried out research for the period of five years i.e. 2013-14 to 2018-19 by considering the time and financial constraints. As well as this research study limited till of the selected beneficiaries.

8) Chapter scheme:-

Chapter No.1: INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the, Introduction, The significance of the study, Problem formation of the study, Objective of the study, Hypothesis, Study area, Research Methodology, Size of the sample, Limitation of Study, Review of the literature, Chapter scheme.

Chapter No.2: INDIAN AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES

This chapter focuses on the, Introduction, Introduction of Agricultural subsidies, Meaning and Definitions of subsidies, Meaning of Agricultural subsidies, World horticulture scenario, World's scenario about horticulture crop, National Horticulture Mission (NHM),Objectives of the NHM Mission, Strategy of the NHM Mission, Structure of the NHM Mission, Main highlights of the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the Maharashtra State, Implementation of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the Nanded district.

Chapter No.3: NHM SCHEME IN NANDED DISTRICT

In this chapter includes, Introduction, Kinds of NHM sub schemes, Ongoing Schemes of NHM in Nanded district, Creation of Water Sources, Creation of Community water tank under Water Resources, Protected Cultivation, Green House under protected cultivation, Shade Net House under protected cultivation, Integrated Post Harvest Management, Packaging house under Integrated Post Harvest Management

Chapter No.4. PROFILE OF NANDED DISTRICT

In this chapter indicates, Introduction, History of Nanded District, Geographical location of Nanded District, Administrative setup of Nanded District, Soil of the Nanded District, Climate, rainfall, forest, Birds and Animal life in Nanded district, Over view of the population of Nanded district, Irrigation in Nanded districts, Industrial area of the Nanded district, Transportation of Nanded district.

Chapter No.5 INTER PRITATION AND ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY DATA

Introduction, explanation of secondary data

Chapter No.6 FINDINGS AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents, Conclusions, measure Findings and suggestions

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